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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 1. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

The Latest New York Scandal.

Arrest of Woodhull and Claflin

For Publishing Obscene Literature

And Libel of Well Known Gentlemen.

For some days past we have known of, but refrained from mentioning, a publication put into circulation against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Theodore Tilton, by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, through the medium of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, a paper which suspended publication some time ago, but which seems to have been revived for this purpose, and for assailing the character of other persons of equally high standing. The charges against the lady and gentleman named are of the gravest kind. Mrs. Woodhull asserts that they have been criminally intimate, that they have sought to palliate the guilt in the presence of the guileless Victoria, and plead with her not to expose them. These accusations are made with great circumstantiality, date and place of each criminal transaction being given, and conversation between the accused and accuser detailed.

In justification of her course, Mrs. Woodhull pleads that she has been persecuted for opinion's sake, and is now houseless and penniless. Landlords refused to rent their premises to her; boarding houses were closed against her; hotels would not give her shelter; that for a short time she had apartments at a large Broadway hotel, but the landlord gave her notice to leave, as the ladies in the house had risen in rebellion, and would not remain; that Mrs. Woodhull was longer permitted to tarry. The latter threw herself on her reserved rights, refusing to go so long as she should be guilty of no unbecoming action, threatening to lay open the whole matter, to hold her personal effects in the hall, and a special officer barring her entrance. She was compelled to spend the night in her office on Broad street, and there was obliged to stay a considerable time before better quarters could be found. That a party of the Wall street combined against her, causing her to lose much money, and finally the owner of the building in which she had her office, refused longer to tolerate her presence therein.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." Mrs. Woodhull now declares war against her kind, and announces that her hand is against every man's and woman's. She gives notice to all men and women—more particularly the latter—to beware. Developments are threatened by this irate woman of a nature to unsettle our social system.

The *Weekly* containing the charges noted above, and the justification of the author, was not permitted first to see the light in New York city. Thousands of copies were sent into every important city and town in the country several days in advance of its appearance there. Two heavy editions were required, and it appeared that all were bought up with the exception of a few hundred. And yet while the charges was grossly indelicate—obscene—in fact surpassing the boldest sensations of the most indecent publications known as "police gazettes," etc.

Of course this caused intense excitement in New York, Brooklyn and elsewhere, the publication being denounced unsparingly. On Saturday, Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, editors; Col. Blood, present "assistant" of Mrs. Woodhull; William Denning, stereotyper, and William A. Smith, printer of the *Weekly*, were arrested on warrants issued by the United States commissioner, on oath of L. L. Chellis, the chief of the secret service division, through the mails of obscene literature. The women, by advice of their counsel, made no effort to secure the $5,000 bail demanded by the United States commissioner, but remained in custody until the accused parties paid handsomely for their suppression. Both women say that they have refused to defend them with plain fifty dollar bills, and that they cannot pay. A number of gentlemen have been employed prominent lawyers, but they all declined to do anything in the matter. They will be defended by Commissioner Hoyt, a well known Toombs lawyer. The article on Beecher was shown, several days before its publication, to a wealthy member of Plymouth church, who agreed that it would be worth $2,000 not to publish it. He declined to notice it, and has since changed his mind. Beecher was approved in his action, and said the story was too ridiculous to receive any attention. Notwithstanding the seizure of the entire edition, hundreds appear well supplied, but charge from fifty cents to three dollars a copy.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, November 3.—Henry Ward Beecher read Lake xvi. from the first to the thirty-first verse, this morning. His temple was filled, even though not a street car was run; but the many who had walked miles through the storm to hear some denial of Woodhull & Claflin's charges were disappointed. His nearest approach to the subject was his prayer, which he thanked God that the Church had been given seemly fruits, and from the garden of sinful men. His probable course is indicated in reply to a gentleman on the Fulton Ferry, said Beecher, "you are not looking over the fence, you are looking over the fence, you are not looking over the fence, you are not looking over the fence, you are not

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

THE Post declares its intention to gather all it can from the wreck, and "go forward with renewed energy and united front to coming contests." This is a heroic resolution, and persevered in may prove the high road to immortal fame. It smacks of greatness, though considering the circumstances some may be disposed to consider it ridiculous. It is a matter of genuine congratulation, however, that our contemporary, at a moment when things around him are dissolving, is "united" as well as so bold.

THE Democrats and Liberals have already commenced accusing each other of unfaithfulness. The Democrats deserted to GRANT, say the organs of the Liberals; and the Democrats retort by accusing the Liberals of false pretenses in representing the extent of their strength. It is a case of mutual deception, and was a disreputable business from first to last. It is something, however, to see the *Tribune* admitting that the Liberal movement, which, whatever its fate at this election, was to live to revolutionize and reform the world, is crushed out, and the *World* declaring virtually that it ought to be. While all this is going on, one is moved with a feeling of pity for Mr. GREELEY, who can point hardly to a feature of his failure to be remembered with any degree of satisfaction.

THE recent suicide of Mr. JUSTICE WILKES, one of England's most eminent jurists, has set a number of the papers of that country to sermonizing on what they conceive to be the alarming growth of the tendency to self-destruction. They would in this instance perform a better service if their homilettes had more reference to the criminal folly of overwork. This it was that killed the distinguished judge in question, although, technically considered, he died from the effects of a pistol shot discharged by his own hand. His brain had been so overwrought by unremitting attention to his official duties, that sleeplessness of an apparently incurable character ensued, although the work itself had been discontinued, and in the insanity which this protracted inability to sleep produced, he took his life—another example added to the hundreds already adduced that the reasonable demands of nature cannot, under any circumstances, be rejected or denied, without incurring peril of the gravest kind. It is to be hoped that overworkers in our own country who are sapping their existence almost before the meridian of life has been reached, may profit by this latest and most emphatic warning.

IT is reported from Rome that the failing health of Pope PIUS, and the certainty that, at his advanced age, his death cannot be many months off—a feeling which is said to be entertained by no one more strongly than by himself—are creating a profound impression alike in the Eternal City and among the political powers of continental Europe. It is generally admitted that the election of his successor will be one of the most exciting events in the history of the Catholic Church. While the true interest of the continental powers doubtless lies in having a liberal and enlightened Pontiff, and while the German empire will unquestionably exert its power to influence the election in this spirit, it is thought that Spain, France, and some other countries will as eagerly press the choice of a man pledged to continue the policy of PIUS IX. It is rumored in some quarters that, in view of the complicated condition of affairs, a secret council will probably be called together by the Pope, and a successor chosen by them in anticipation of his death. Indeed, it is affirmed by some that such a meeting has already taken place, and that Cardinal PANEBIANCO has been chosen. Should this be correct, several powers will acknowledge the choice thus made or purposed, remains to be seen.

NOW THAT the necessity of the coalitionists for publicly pretending belief in victory, with the certainty of defeat at the same time staring them in the face, no longer exists, some of them are beginning very frankly to admit that the Confederate movement never had a chance of success from the start. Quite remarkable confession of this character was made a few days ago by the late Secretary of the National Liberal Committee, who, writing to a friend concerning the subject, said that during the whole campaign he had been compelled "to profess to believe a thing he knew to be a lie," and to appear confident of winning a grand victory, when, at the same time, letters from all parts of the country convinced him that the contest was already and overwhelmingly defeated. He admits, further, that "the party was made up of a 'shake handsacross the chasm' of all the soreheads and disaffected elements of the United States," and that they believed to be abused. Coming from such a source, this ingenuous confession of the insincerity of the whole movement is exceedingly significant, and it is to be hoped the leaders of it, whom the writer bluntly characterizes as either "knaves or fools," may lay the revelation carefully to heart for their guidance and instruction hereafter.

GENERAL GRANT.

General GRANT has every reason for feeling independent and self-reliant in his high position; for certainly no President since the formation of parties in our country, has had such positive proof that the people were with him. Without putting forth a single effort in his own behalf, he was placed in the field over a second time without opposition from the ranks of his own party; and though assailed as hardly another ever was, and opposed by a combination formed specially to render his defeat certain, he has been re-elected by a majority without precedent since the Presidential office became one of party struggle. Stronger by far than his party, he has been borne to local candidates every where, in many instances drew them after him, and insured success where otherwise defeat would have been certain. Of him it can be said more truly than of any candidate since the days of JACKSON, he won the victory for himself—rather it was with him only that a victory of such immense proportions was possible. He led everywhere. No one can say that he was ever unequal to carry. Rather was he made to carry weights, neither few nor small, which the exigencies of the canvass placed on his shoulders; and he deposited them on the side of victory. We say, therefore, General GRANT can afford to be independent and self-reliant. His countrymen, after having thus stood by him, expect that he will be—and he will not disappoint them. There will be need for the exercise of this quality in the future. Having become familiar with the duties of his high office, he will feel strong to justify the country's confidence in him.

FRENCH OPINION OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

M. NIBOYET, after spending some years in Chicago as French Consul, has returned to France, and is publishing his American impressions for the benefit of his compatriots. Englishmen have become so very friendly of late to America and things American, and in their accounts of us they manifest so lively an appreciation of our excellencies and so much indulgence for our defects that we are in danger of suffering deterioration from lack of the customary criticism of our habits, manners and character. Americans are under heavy obligations to their English critics for the exceeding candor and unsparing severity with which they used to perform the duties of their self-assumed censorship, and it is enough to make a pritriotic citizen shudder merely to think of what barbarians we might by this time have become, without the disinterested labors of TROLLOPE and the frank observations of Captain HALL. In naming only these amiable tourists we do not forget the many other representatives of the first class, who, in the course of the first sixty or seventy years of our national existence, at regular intervals, traversed the republic, chiefly for the mere purpose of inspecting the inhabitants and of pointing out the various particulars in which they had retrograded from the true standard of British decency and gentility. The most eminent of all these censors, Mr. DICKENS, having lived long enough to revisit us, and having then formally pronounced us perfect in the lessons he had given us, for us to be no longer open to criticism, it is to be feared that we shall henceforth be left to ourselves. An Englishman at least must be gifted with more than ordinary self-confidence and audacity who should presume to censure or ridicule a people solemnly labeled *comme il faut* by such an authority. If, therefore, we wish to know what foreigners really think of us, we must look elsewhere than to our cousins across the water, and begin to utilize a species of continental literature which has been heretofore very much neglected among us.

Americans have not generally been interested in knowing what Frenchmen said about them and their country. We suspect it to be a common American notion that a Frenchman, if rational and also capable of using his eyes during a tour or residence in the United States, cannot help at every step making comparisons adverse to his own country and compatriots and flattering to America and its people. This common notion is only the American form of the respectable old British prejudice, which regarded the lively people across the channel as an inferior race of beings. At any rate, the average untraveled Yankee, whatever he may think of the single Frenchman here and there, finds it impossible greatly to admire or respect a nation which has so often made shipwreck of republicanism and its own liberties. He therefore feels at liberty to dismiss a Frenchman's unfavorable estimate of persons or things American, with as much indifference, or contempt as a genuine JOHN BULL feels for a Frenchman's opinion of roast beef or plum-pudding. And, indeed, except the great work of DE TOQUEVILLE, French travels in America and French sketches of American society, have not usually evinced qualities in their authors which seemed to entitle their judgments to much respect. Whether written for the mere amusement of French readers, or designed to produce a political effect in France favorable to monarchy, they are for the most part marked by extravagance of statement, hazardous generalizations, inaccuracy in details, and indifference to truth in general.

Consul NIBOYET, one of the latest of those French writers on America, is full of admiration for our free institutions, as containing the secret of the greatness and prosperity of the country. He also endeavors to give some account of the duties imposed by republicanism. Popular instruction and the pecuniary sacrifices which it involves; the obligation of voting evaded under no futile pretext; the respect paid to religion by regular attendance at church on Sunday; the daily reading of the newspaper, "a veritable living encyclopedia," these are mentioned as some features of public life in the United States. "You see," says the Consul, "it is much farther from America to France than is commonly imagined." And the writer evidently thinks that the detail is not likely to recommend republicanism to his French readers. Then, on the supposition that institutions form the character of the people who live under them, French readers will be as little enamored of democracy by M. NIBOYET's sketch of American character. Thus, he says that "the Yankee's love of luxury and lucre surpasses everything ever dreamed by our queens of the *demi-monde doubled* with our modern SHYLOCKS; his corruption in political and financial or commercial affairs is only equaled by the complaisance of his judges; his selfishness, which he has exalted to the elevation of a principle, separates him so completely from the rest of the world that he imagines himself living in it alone, and that for him humanity does not exist; his fetischism for the almighty dollar has no limits, and even GOD, whom nevertheless he believes himself to adore, would certainly grow pale before that idolatrous worship."

Whatever may be thought of such an estimate of the American character, it is worth while to know that it is considered by a highly educated foreigner who spent several years in Chicago. If we mistake not, M. NIBOYET came to this country as the representative of the second empire.

SOME time ago a remark was made by Dr. MCCOSH, the venerable President of Princeton College, that the time was not far distant when a man would be ashamed to be worth a hundred thousand dollars, and that he would think nothing of going to the promotion of the cause of popular education. Not a few evidences of the probable correctness of the prediction have occurred since it was made. A hundred thousand dollars is reported as having been recently given to a New England college; fifty thousand dollars to establish a professorship in the State University of California; a hundred and fifty thousand to another educational institution; and the remark has been frequently made that Providence can effect upon the most uncompromising creatures; and even Mr. Forsey might have worsened to see it come out of the glass bottle where it lives, eat sugar from its master's fingers, allow him to stroke its striped back, and put his head into and its head, returning always to its home in the bottle. At first, says the distinguished observer, it was "rather scary with its sting;" but now it never thinks of unsheathing the ugly weapon, and he can scarcely who saw the insect could doubt that its nature had been greatly changed.

JUSTICE is sure to be meted out to offenders, however long they may dodge the blind goddess. Forty-eight years ago a young man left Muncy, Pa., "between two days," to avoid arrest upon a warrant sworn out by a young lady who had loved him well but not wisely, and who was left with a child to care for without assistance from its father. The young woman of that period is in the "acre and yellow leaf" now. A few days ago a venerable stranger, whose poll had been whitened by the frosts of seventy-two winters, made his appearance upon the streets of Muncy, and was recognized as the recalcitrant lover of 1824. The deserted one was informed of his return to the town, a new warrant was sworn out, the old man arrested and taken before a magistrate. The matter was finally settled by the ancient Lothario applying a $200 box of greenback salve to the wounded affections of the dame. The old man took the first train for the West.

DOCTORS will disagree. In the hearing in the Rose McCabe lunacy case before the Superior Court of New York city on Saturday, one physician testified that he had been offered a liberal fee if he would sign a certificate of Miss McCabe's insanity, but on examination he found her perfectly sane, and refused to sign the necessary document. Another doctor swore that he had examined her and found her a fit person to be committed to a hospital for the insane, her main symptoms being suspicious of those about her and constant apprehensions that they were plotting against her, extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, rolling of the eyes, etc. This latter testimony was in a measure corroborated by a woman in whose house Miss McCabe had spent some time.

THE fool-killer should shoulder his club and go to Valparaiso, Ind., where he will find a couple of subjects for the exercise of his talents. On the day after the Baltimore convention, a Democrat and Republican made a wager on the result of Tuesday's election, the penalty of losing being that the unsuccessful man should wheel the winner in a wheelbarrow, from the court house in Valparaiso to the court house in Chicago, over the commonly traveled wagon road, the distance being about fifty miles. There is one consolation about the silly wager, and that is, that the Greeleyite will have to do the hard work.

THE crop of cereals in Canada the present season is larger than ever before, while the hay and root crops are above the average.

THE PEOPLE HAVE RATIFIED.

The day after the renomination of President GRANT by the Philadelphia Convention, we said it was a good day's work, and the people would ratify it overwhelmingly. Although, at this writing, only partial and fragmentary returns have been received, and although a considerable time must necessarily elapse before the actual majority for the Republican Presidential ticket can be ascertained, it is already beyond question that the ratification of which we then spoke has been even more universal and emphatic than General GRANT's most sanguine supporters at the date of his nomination could have hoped for. Our own Commonwealth, which in the great October struggle proved herself to be in reality the Keystone State of the Union, has acquitted herself most nobly, and if she is not the banner State of the nation in so far as respects her popular majority, she has at least shown herself second to none in devotion to the great underlying ideas of liberty and humanity which animate the Republican party. Honor to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and to those intelligent and conscientious Democrats by whom the victory has been rendered more decisive! And honor, again, to the honest, sober, reflective, patriotic voters of glorious old Allegheny!

There was really no doubt of the final result, even from the earliest beginning. Aside from the all-inclusive fact that all the great far-reaching industrial, financial and commercial interests of the country imperatively demand the continuance of the policy under which they had prospered so unprecedentedly in the past, and which the success of the motley horde of adventurers—drawn together only by common need and greed—that stood behind the coalition candidate, would have unsettled and imperiled, the people considered themselves bound in honor to see that the services of President GRANT were not misrepresented, nor his character and good name injured without cause. They had, as a general thing, made up their minds concerning him the day after his renomination as fully as they had on the day before his re-election; and it is very doubtful whether anything that was said or done on either side during the entire campaign, materially altered or affected their views. They knew enough that he had not disappointed them in the past, either with regard to his moral integrity, his practical sagacity, or his wholesome firmness of purpose—and this was their sufficient guarantee for the future. Neither ignoring nor justifying the mistakes of his administration, they had confidence alike in his gratitude and patriotism, and felt sure of his principles established by the war should everywhere have handsome triumph.

Undoubtedly the almost incredible villification and calumny to which he has been subjected, had the effect of considerably intensifying the popular feeling in his favor. From the beginning to the end of the campaign the men and orators of the opposition have been guilty of flagrant injustice in discussing his claims to the office for which he was renominated. They only have to look upon the exaggerated his real and supposed defects of character, but they have constantly and seriously concealed his known and admitted excellencies. The unprosperity of the country under his administration has been denied, his maintenance of the public faith and partial reduction of taxation denounced as tyranny, his protection of the rights of all, without distinction of class or color, stigmatized as oppression, the reduction of the public debt and the steady appreciation of our bonds and securities in the money markets of the world treated as a matter of no account, while the monstrous misrepresenting amnesty distorted, and his strenuous endeavors to elevate and purify the civil service of the country misrepresented in the grossest manner. The most notable tactics of the Confederates, however, so far from weakening the confidence which the people reposed in him, caused them to rally around him all the more firmly and closely, particularly after GREELEY's offer to trade with the reactionary Democracy, and the character of the bargain by which it involved became known. As the canvass progressed this confidence constantly attained to greater strength and power; all the more for the reason that while his competitor was meandering about from one end of the country to the other, stultifying himself and insulting the loyal principles of the popular suffrage, and lending his shrill voice to swell the chorus of Confederate defamation of the administration, to which he had given a reluctant, cold word, but let his deeds avouch his deserts, and rested his case with the people. And nobly have the people sustained him. The confidence reposed in him, and the opposition invoked has been rendered, let us have peace.

THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL BANKS.

Not least among the many instructive lessons taught by the great campaign that has just closed, is that afforded by the decisive defeat of General N. P. BANKS in his Congressional district in Massachusetts. While it cannot perhaps be said of him that he is a statesman of eminent ability, he must at least be credited with honesty of purpose. His personal popularity among his constituents was likely to make him an exceedingly formidable candidate, on whatever ticket he might be nominated. Very soon after the nomination of Mr. GREELEY, General BANKS gave in his adhesion to the cause of the liberal Liberal movement; since which period he has been almost constantly engaged in advocating the claims of its candidates upon the people, chiefly by the way of the stump. He, too, said the *Tribune* at the date of his accession, however unable he might be to enlighten the public mind in regard to the second term first principles of the nonintervention policy, would be inclined to dispute his sagacity in forecasting the probabilities of failure and success. Such, almost in so many words, affirmed the defection of General BANKS from the Republican party to presage the certain defeat of the nominees. He not only was this man, notwithstanding his abilities, his standing, his public services and the high personal esteem in which he is regarded throughout New England, unable to convert even a handful of the people of any of those States by the way of which he has been rejected by the very men—his friends and neighbors—who have heretofore vied with each other in doing him honor. It is a most instructive lesson, showing as it does the fate of GOV. CURTIN, that the people are fully as wise as their whilom leaders, and that, when great public issues are at stake, not even the most beloved, are as nothing, except in so far as they represent fidelity to conviction and principle.

ALL HAIL TO THE KEYSTONE STATE!

It is by no means certain that Pennsylvania has not, as we some time ago suggested she would be and ought to be, kept the head of the Republican column—the position which Massachusetts has heretofore held, and particularly since the October election in this State, manifested so creditable an anxiety to maintain. However this may turn out, she has eclipsed her October efforts, noble and decisive of the whole subsequent campaign as they were, by a majority which will fill every heart with admiration of the whole country. The majority of the grand old Commonwealth for the Republican ticket bids fair to reach from seventy-five to eighty thousand, and it will not be very astonishing if it should even exceed the latter figure. The hearts of her people are like a hickory—slow to kindle and long to burn; and in this campaign they were thoroughly aroused. We ask the Nation to recognize this fact—that by her splendid victory of October she elected President GRANT. That which she did yesterday was to show that she was proud of it.

MR. GREELEY.

To the long list of defeated candidates for the Presidency, including such names as SEWARD, WEBSTER, DOUGLAS, SCOTT, CLAY, CASS, and other eminent men, there is now to be added the name of Horace GREELEY. The ambition of all was doubtless honorable, the disappointment of each was unquestionable grievous. Mr. GREELEY, however, has by his defeat in better company in his defeat than during his candidature, and is, therefore, to be congratulated as well as sympathized with. The glamour which for a time has surrounded the past eight or ten months is now over, and we may begin to look for conscience and reason to reassert and resume their sway.

THE VICTORY.

The returns which have been received up to the date of going to press, enable us to state that President GRANT has been re-elected by a popular majority, greater than was ever before in the history of the country given to any Presidential candidate. The opposition have practically carried Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Missouri; with Alabama, Florida, Virginia and West Virginia as doubtful. Not a word of comment is required. Every great epic sufficiently interprets itself.

GLORIOUS OLD ALLEGHENY.

Where the whole people have done honorably and well, it is, perhaps, invidious to single out particular communities for special praise. Nevertheless, we have a right to feel proud of the magnificent majority which glorious old Allegheny has cast for President GRANT. This will fall very little, if any, short of twenty thousand; probably a heavier proportionate Republican preponderance than in any other county in the Union. Hail to the Banner County of the nation!

Polar Discoveries.

The Gotha expedition to the Arctic Seas has been heard from, and there is actually a story of valuable results. Let no one hereafter say that Polar explorations are useless risks of life and property! Dr. Petermann, who is a Polar enthusiast, announces that Captain Nils Johnson's party, have found, in Spitzbergen, in the high latitude of 80 degrees, an iceless sea through which they sailed for two successive days. It is also discovered that the masses of land formerly supposed to be solid and continuous are simply islands, banked up with immense piles of driftwood, which he twenty feet above high water mark—this latter phenomenon going to show the set of the Arctic currents. There are no detailed accounts of these discoveries, but the general indications are sufficient to prove that at least one of the numerous expeditions to the Arctic regions is likely to add something to our store of geographical knowledge.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Unprecedented Republican Gains.

Grant's Majority 120,000 Or More.

A Gain of 53,000 in Fifteen Counties.

We give below a table of reported majorities by counties in this State, as far as received. In fifteen counties, including Philadelphia and Allegheny, President GRANT gains 53,259 over Gen. Hartranft's vote in October. Should anything like this ratio of increase be kept up in the remaining fifty-one counties, and we see no good reason to doubt it, Grant's majority will reach 130,000, and may go still higher. Following is the table of returns:

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.	Grant.	Greeley.
Adams	.....	273	100	.....
Allegheny	9,281	.....	20,000	.....
Armstrong	904	.....	2,500	.....
Beaver	803	.....	1,700	.....
Bedford	.....	4	750	.....
Berks	.....	6,049	.....	2,500
Blair	1,019	.....	2,000	.....
Bradford	3,009	.....	.....	.....
Bucks	.....	380	1,000	.....
Butler	545	.....	.....	.....
Cambria	.....	107	.....	.....
Cameron	41	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	.....	89	.....	.....
Center	.....	420	350	.....
Chester	2,876	.....	5,000	.....
Clarion	.....	856	.....	.....
Clearfield	.....	1,437	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	614	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	1,716	.....	.....
Crawford	558	.....	1,000	.....
Cumberland	.....	438	500	.....
Dauphin	2,337	.....	3,000	.....
Delaware	1,701	.....	2,600	.....
Elk	.....	565	.....	.....
Erie	2,196	.....	1,100	.....
Fayette	.....	677	.....	.....
Forest	78	.....	100	.....
Franklin	325	.....	1,200	.....
Fulton	.....	328	.....	.....
Greene	.....	1,625	.....	1,100
Huntingdon	559	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2,226	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	160	.....	.....	.....
Juniata	.....	387	.....	.....
Lancaster	4,710	.....	7,500	.....
Lawrence	1,781	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	1,461	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh	.....	1,540	100	.....
Luzerne	.....	2,092	.....	.....
Lycoming	.....	417	350	.....
McKean	75	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	975	.....	1,900	.....
Mifflin	21	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	2,101	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	33	.....	.....
Montour	.....	245	.....	.....
Northampton	.....	3,241	.....	.....
Northumberland	.....	49	.....	.....
Perry	968	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	20,437	.....	45,269	.....
Pike	.....	888	.....	.....
Potter	424	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill	.....	378	.....	.....
Snyder	534	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	1,637	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna	.....	313	.....	.....
Tioga	3,128	.....	.....	.....
Union	695	.....	750	.....
Venango	624	.....	.....	.....
Warren	843	.....	.....	.....
Washington	362	.....	1,500	.....
Wayne	.....	911	.....	.....
Westmoreland	.....	894	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	313	.....	.....
York	1,988	.....	.....	.....
Total vote	253,387	317,760	.....	.....
Majority	35,627	.....	.....	.....

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, Pa., November 6, 1872.

Kittanning gives one hundred and twenty-four Republican majority, a gain of forty-eight since October. Armstrong county will give Grant not less than twenty-four hundred majority. Hartranft had nine hundred and sixty-four. J. E. R.

CENTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., November 6, 1872.

Center county gives a majority of three hundred and fifty—a gain of seven hundred and seventy on the October election. J. T. J.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MERCER, Pa., November 6, 1872.

Twenty-eight districts in Mercer county give a Republican majority of seventeen hundred and fifty-two, a gain of eight hundred and ninety-one on the October election. Mercer county will give Grant nineteen hundred majority. It gave Hartranft nine hundred and seventy-five. S. H. M.

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Fayette county rolls up eleven hundred majority for Grant—a gain of 1,700 since the October election. We claim the banner. E.

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Bedford county's majority for Grant is about seven hundred and fifty. Large gains in every district, and we carry twenty-one out of twenty-eight. In October Buckalew had a majority of four in this county.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Future Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The President said to-day that apart from the question involved, he was gratified that the people had vindicated his private character, which had been assailed during the canvass. That there will be at least one change in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term there is no question. Secretary Fish, by his own desire, will retire from the Cabinet. Mr. Fish has been urged to accept the office of Attorney Generalship. Judge Williams recently remarked to a friend, that although he could have been elected Senator from Oregon, instead of being a candidate, in order that he might remain in his present office, he would be glad to accept anything that any remarks about the Cabinet would be mere speculation. It is too early to anticipate the President's action in that direction. It is said that the measures of the administration further than his initiation will be left to Gen. Sherman, the present official conduct so as to meet the expectations of the country, and that he will be guided by his own experience, while by all means in his power promoting their welfare at home and abroad.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY ABOUT IT.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The *Tribune* says: General Grant yesterday was re-elected President by the popular vote of every Northern State, with those of South Carolina and possibly two or three other States below the line. There is scarcely a parallel to the completeness of the victory. All the elements the Democrats have vied with the Liberal Republicans in contributing to it—some of them by voting directly for Grant and others by refusing to vote at all for President. The Liberal movement seems crushed. It then goes on to review the course generally with the close of the canvass, and gives numerous reasons for advocating a change in Administrative measures. In conclusion, it says General Grant has now four years' lease of power. He will be surrounded by a majority or three-fourths of either House will support him in whatever he may do. He has no excuse for reforms he is said to meditate, especially that of the civil service, while the abolition of the much-abused Franking privilege is in the hands of Congress, and its success would seem assured. For whatever reform he may propose to us, he shall have from the *Tribune* cordial recognition and praise. Where he fails short, he shall have in the future, as in the past, frank and fearless criticism.

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MR. GREELEY.

To the long list of defeated candidates for the Presidency, including such names as SEWARD, WEBSTER, DOUGLAS, SCOTT, CLAY, CASS, and other eminent men, there is now to be added the name of Horace GREELEY. The ambition of all was doubtless honorable, the disappointment of each was unquestionably grievous. Mr. GREELEY, however, has by his defeat in better company in his defeat than during his candidature, and is, therefore, to be congratulated as well as sympathized with. The glamour which for a time has surrounded the past eight or ten months is now over, and we may begin to look for conscience and reason to reassert and resume their sway.

THE VICTORY.

The returns which have been received up to the date of going to press, enable us to state that President GRANT has been re-elected by a popular majority, greater than was ever before in the history of the country given to any Presidential candidate. The opposition have practically carried Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Missouri; with Alabama, Florida, Virginia and West Virginia as doubtful. Not a word of comment is required. Every great epic sufficiently interprets itself.

GLORIOUS OLD ALLEGHENY.

Where the whole people have done honorably and well, it is, perhaps, invidious to single out particular communities for special praise. Nevertheless, we have a right to feel proud of the magnificent majority which glorious old Allegheny has cast for President GRANT. This will fall very little, if any, short of twenty thousand; probably a heavier proportionate Republican preponderance than in any other county in the Union. Hail to the Banner County of the nation!

Polar Discoveries.

The Gotha expedition to the Arctic Seas has been heard from, and there is actually a story of valuable results. Let no one hereafter say that Polar explorations are useless risks of life and property! Dr. Petermann, who is a Polar enthusiast, announces that Captain Nils Johnson's party, have found, in Spitzbergen, in the high latitude of 80 degrees, an iceless sea through which they sailed for two successive days. It is also discovered that the masses of land formerly supposed to be solid and continuous are simply islands, banked up with immense piles of drift wood, which he twenty feet above high water mark—this latter phenomenon going to show the set of the Arctic currents. There are no detailed accounts of these discoveries, but the general indications are sufficient to prove that at least one of the numerous expeditions to the Arctic regions is likely to add something to our store of geographical knowledge.

The Grand Victory.

Grant Carries Thirty States.

His Vote in the Electoral College Two Hundred and Ninety-two,

Leaving Greeley Seventy-four, Including Two Doubtful States.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN GAINS EVERYWHERE.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Its Probable Complexion—Grant 292—Greeley 58—Doubtful 16.

The following States have cast their votes for Grant:

Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	6	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	New York	35
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	5
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	South Carolina	7
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	Virginia	11
Mississippi	7	West Virginia	4
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
			292

The following States have been carried by Greeley:

Georgia	11	Missouri	15
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Maryland	8		
Total			58

The following States are in doubt:

Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Total			16

Estimated Majorities for Grant and Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, November 6, 1872.

The following is the *Times's* list of States, with majorities:

FOR GRANT.			
Alabama	16,000	Mississippi	40,000
Arkansas	5,000	Nebraska	10,000
California	5,000	Nevada	1,200
Connecticut	4,000	New Hampshire	6,000
Delaware	600	New Jersey	16,000
Florida	3,000	New York	50,000
Illinois	25,000	North Carolina	15,000
Indiana	25,000	Ohio	40,000
Iowa	50,000	Oregon	3,000
Kansas	25,000	Pennsylvania	125,000
Louisiana	20,000	Rhode Island	5,000
Maine	30,000	South Carolina	25,000
Massachusetts	75,000	Vermont	32,000
Michigan	45,000	Virginia	5,000
Minnesota	20,000	West Virginia	3,000
Wisconsin	15,000		
FOR GREELEY.			
Georgia	15,000	Maryland	3,000
Kentucky	40,000	Tennessee	5,000
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Missouri and Texas.			

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, Pa., November 6, 1872.

Kittanning gives one hundred and twenty-four Republican majority, a gain of forty-eight since October. Armstrong county will give Grant not less than twenty-four hundred majority. Hartranft had nine hundred and sixty-four. J. E. R.

CENTER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., November 6, 1872.

Center county gives a majority of three hundred and fifty—a gain of seven hundred and seventy on the October election. J. T. J.

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WASHINGTON.

MORE OF THE GOOD NEWS.

Gain of Republican Congressmen in the South.

NO GREELEY MEN IN WASHINGTON.

Death of the Democratic Party.

The South Carolina Senatorship, Indian Peace Policy Successful, But More Troops Needed in Arizona.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1872.

Rain has been falling steadily since morning, which has made this a dull day in Washington, and the election excitement has almost entirely disappeared. The White House was visited this morning by many leading Republicans, to tender their congratulations and learn the latest news, but the day passed without the firing of a gun or a formal demonstration of any kind.

The President received a dispatch this afternoon, announcing a majority of two thousand in Oregon, and fifty thousand in Illinois, and Secretary Belknap telegraphs that Iowa will give an equally decisive vote. All the later private dispatches from the Southern States have been more favorable, and indicate a gain of several Republican Congressmen. One to General Kryzanowski this morning reports a largely increased Republican vote in the Third Georgia district, which, it is believed, will insure the election of Bel, Republican, while the Chairman of the Mississippi Republican Committee telegraphs that Grant's majority in that State is already fifteen thousand, and certain to go up to thirty thousand, the highest figure claimed last night. Republican Representatives are certainly elected in all but the First district of that State.

There are no longer any Greeley men to be found in town, and very few who admit they ever expected such an overwhelming defeat. It appears to be also generally conceded that the Democratic party has no longer any encouragement to continue its existence, and it is reported on good authority that the organ of the party in this city will either soon suspend or change from a morning to an evening paper.

The Baltimore Democratic papers this morning state that the Federal supervisors of elections and deputy marshals discharged their duties with entire propriety yesterday, and no difficulty whatever was experienced in fully and quietly enforcing the Federal election laws.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1872.

Revenue from Tobacco.

The tax paid on tobacco in the Lynchburg, Virginia, district during September amounted to $219,-907, or $102,148 less than during the corresponding month last year, the reduction in the taxes due to their rate, although 41,986 pounds more were taxed than last year.

A New Candidate

For the United States Senate is now appeared in the already warmly disputed contest in South Carolina. John J. Patterson, a man of considerable wealth and outside political influence, is working quietly and earnestly for the place, and it is said that Senator Cameron, Scott, Sawyer, Moses and Elliott are all diligently striving for the place, with the chances in favor of the latter, unless he should prefer to retain the seat to which he has just been elected in the House.

Gen. Howard's Views on the Indian Question.

Gen. Howard, after a full survey of the situation in Arizona, has recommended to the President to largely increase the military force in that Territory, and to open a vigorous campaign against all Indians found off their reservation. There are now not more than one thousand troops in the Territory, a force entirely too small to cope with fifteen or twenty thousand Indians. It is believed that the recommendations will be approved and executed.

General Howard returned this evening from his Arizona mission. He expresses full confidence that the peace policy will be successful in governing and restraining the great body of the Apaches, and that no difficulty will arise, except with stray bands of marauders. Cochis, the principal Apache chief, declared to Gen. Howard that he would welcome the advance of the railroad through his country, and was also desirous that one of his two sons should return with General Howard, but the General thought it inexpedient to bring him.

The Cabinet.

All of the Cabinet are in town except Secretaries Belknap and Delano.

RESUMES HIS PLACE.

A Card from Mr. Greeley.

Relieves His "Young Man" as Editor of the "Tribune,"

AND WILL NEVER AGAIN BE A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

NEW YORK, November 6—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: "The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on the nomination of another, about nine months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, commending what is right and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of the great principles of universal and impartial suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by earnestly and faithfully laboring for its due late struggle can hardly fail to take the form of Democracy and Liberalism, and the party thus organized will be entitled to, and cannot fail to receive, the cordial support of every one who has ever been identified with the Democratic party has no longer any encouragement to continue its existence, and it is reported on good authority that the organ of the party in this city will either soon suspend or change from a morning to an evening paper.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Its Spread in the City—Horses Attacked on the North Side—Many Cases in this City—The Disease in a Mild Form as Yet—No Fatal Cases Reported.

The damp weather of Saturday and Sunday appears to have given the horse disease a fresh impetus in this vicinity. Many cases were reported yesterday, nor were they confined to any particular locality, but were scattered over the two cities and the suburbs. The disease thus far has not made its appearance in a mild form, no fatal cases, as yet, being reported. At the time General Grant went into the office the United States bonds were *eighteen per cent.* below par in gold. During his administration, and as the financial result of the general policy of the government, they have risen to par. Assuming that $100,000,000 of these bonds are held in this country, we have an increase in the value of investments of American citizens of $180,000,000.

The astounding results of yesterday's election show that the American people wish no change but a continuance of the past policy, and of the men who have conducted it. The election will also bring confidence to investors in Southern State securities, as there is now no apprehension that the debts contracted since the war will be repudiated. The Southern States will find it a better policy, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, to adjust their debts in a way so that no taint of repudiation can attach to their credit, even if repudiation can attach to their credit, even if they do so they have to pay obligations unessarily created. The repudiation of a debt contracted in the name of a State, whether defensible on moral grounds or not, forever injures the credit of that State in every market of the world.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1891	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40s	108¾	108¾
New 5s	109	109
Gold	112	112¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Currency bonds	114¾

—We are not astonished at the "astonishment" of a private banker that there should be really any difference between a pound of gold and a pound of iron, as not one person in twenty of our acquaintance is better informed. With the exception of a few, we cannot get the goods hauled from the platforms here. This will change in the course of a few months, but only by very weight and the other by avoirdupois. A hundred dollars' worth of feathers is as heavy as a hundred dollars' worth of gold, but a pound of gold is 5,760 grains; a pound of feathers, or iron, or lead, is 7,000 of such grains. That is the precise difference.—*Journal of Commerce.*

—It is said that the proposed new two-million issue of 20 year 7 per cent. bonds of the State of Texas is unlawful, and intending purchasers are warned accordingly.

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, bonus, on thirty days' time, and one and a quarter per cent. bonus for sixty days. Below are the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	1 to 1¼ below.	1 to 1¼ above.
Erie Railway	¾ to 1 below.	1 to 4 above.
Lake Shore	¾ to 1 below.	¾ to 1¼ above.
Union and Miss	¾ to 1 below.	¾ to 1¼ above.
Rock Island	1 to 1¼ below.	1¼ to 2 above.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	¾ to 1 below.	1 to 1¼ above.
Pacific	1¾ to 2 below.	2 to 2¼ above.
Wabash	¾ to ¾ below.	1¼ to 1¾ above.
West Union Tel.	¾ to 1 below.	1¼ to 1¾ above.
Han. and St. Jo.	¾ to 1 below.	2½ to 3 above.
Gold	¾ to 1 below.	¾ to 1¾ above.

60 days.

Puts on Western Union, at end of sixty days, 1¾ below market for one per cent. bonus, and 2¼ below market for one per cent. bonus, on the market, for 2 per cent. bonus. The above rates all imply first-class names.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 6, 1872.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Gold	112	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Canton	104	105	...	...	...
Cumberland Union Tel	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	46½	46⅝	...	...	...
Mariposa	94	94⅝	94½	94½	95
Adams Express	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo Express	...	...	...	...	...
American Express	...	...	...	...	...
United States Express	...	...	...	...	...
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	114¼	114¼	114¼	...	...
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Northwest	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	76	76	76	76	76
Wabash	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Preferred	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ohio and Mississippi	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	...	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Western Union	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
New Jersey Central	...	...	...	...	...

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Railroad	57¾
Phila. and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	39¾
Minehill	52½
Oil creek & A. V. R. R	*Ex-dividend.

North Penna. R. R	49¼
Little Schuylkill	32½
Schuylkill Navigation	14¾
Reading	58¾

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 30.—The market still retains a very encouraging appearance, and the tendency is toward a still firmer tone. There is a little better inquiry for fore gn, with sales of small lots of Australian, Mexican and South American. Fleeces are in good demand, but the stock has not been increased by any receipts worth noting. There is no business of any magnitude looked for until after the election, when undoubtedly the mills from England report the markets there quiet with no change. The sales from the 1st to the 7,000 lbs Merino, 2,000 lbs Entire Australian, 25,000 lbs; 8,000 lbs Cape 28c; 7,000 lbs Cape 30c; 2,000 lbs Cape 32c; 60,000 lbs California, 24@26c; 10,000 lbs Texas 20c; 15,000 lbs choice do, 28@30c; 8,000 lbs medium do, 25c; 3,000 lbs Canada fleece, 30c; 51,000 lbs pulled hogs scoured domestic, 36c; 3,500 lbs unwashed do, 40c; 6,000 lbs lambs' pulled 40@42½c; 30,000 lbs Cape, 30c.—*Commercial List.*

NOVEMBER 6.—There has been a very active inquiry since our last for both foreign and domestic. A number of sales have been made of Cape and Australian, and the price of the former has advanced 2c per lb. There continues a steady demand for Texas and California, and prime fleeces are also wanted. The market is now in a more satisfied condition than it has exhibited for months past, and dealers are operating more freely than they have now ruling will be at least sustained, if not further advanced. Reports from England are favorable; the markets there continue firm, but with no change in prices. The sales here comprise 14,000 lbs Mestiza pulled at 39c; 10,000 lbs East India 35c; 52 bales Australian, 45@47½c; 7 bales Montevideo 42c; 29,000 lbs Cape 36@38c; 44,000 lbs do 30@32c; 60,000 lbs do 26@28c; 2,000 lbs do 24c; 2,000 lbs do 22c; 30,000 lbs Canada fleece 30@32c; 40,000 lbs California 24@26c; 25,000 lbs do 28@30c; 5,000 lbs scoured do 90c; 13,200 lbs super pulled 50c; 75 bags do 60@65c; 5,000 lbs pulled 50c; 3,000 lbs do 55c; 3 bales tubwashed 58c; 6,000 lbs scoured medium 75@80c; 4,000 lbs do 85@90c; 2,000 lbs do fine 95c@$1; 5,000 lbs pulled do, $1 05@1 10; 6,000 lbs fine unwashed 45c; 10,000 lbs pulled, 47½c; 10,000 lbs lambs' do 42@47½c; 100 bales Donskoi, 10,000 lbs Port Philip, 6,000 lbs Cape, 250 bales Australian, 5,000 lbs pulled do, and 2,500 lbs unwashed, 60@65c per lb.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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American Express	...	...	...	...	...
United States Express	...	...	...	...	...
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	114¼	114¼	114¼	...	...
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Northwest	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	76	76	76	76	76
Wabash	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Preferred	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ohio and Mississippi	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	...	...	...	...	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Western Union	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
New Jersey Central	...	...	...	...	...

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 6, 1872.

Business is more active to-day than usual, on account of the inactivity yesterday, caused by the election. Everyone looks smiling over the result; even the Democrats are disposed to look on the recent campaign as a huge joke. Merchants and bankers look to the future with good hope and confidence of a steady improved condition of business, a firm basis of national credit and a corresponding assurance to private enterprise. At the time General Grant went into the office the United States bonds were *eighteen per cent.* below par in gold. During his administration, and as the financial result of the general policy of the government, they have risen to par. Assuming that $100,000,000 of these bonds are held in this country, we have an increase in the value of investments of American citizens of $180,000,000.

The astounding results of yesterday's election show that the American people wish no change but a continuance of the past policy, and of the men who have conducted it. The election will also bring confidence to investors in Southern State securities, as there is now no apprehension that the debts contracted since the war will be repudiated. The Southern States will find it a better policy, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, to adjust their debts in a way so that no taint of repudiation can attach to their credit, even if they do so they have to pay obligations unessarily created. The repudiation of a debt contracted in the name of a State, whether defensible on moral grounds or not, forever injures the credit of that State in every market of the world.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1891	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40s	108¾	108¾
New 5s	109	109
Gold	112	112¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Currency bonds	114¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Railroad	57¾
Phila. and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	39¾
Minehill	52½
Oil creek & A. V. R. R	*Ex-dividend.

North Penna. R. R	49¼
Little Schuylkill	32½
Schuylkill Navigation	14¾
Reading	58¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—The horse disease is producing a depressing effect upon the market. Despite in heavy articles, such as metal, grain, flour, bacon, bark, iron and nails, glass, &c., find it difficult to get their goods in store, and almost impossible to get them hauled from the depot. Most of our merchants and manufacturers own their teams, and we know of instances where six, eight, ten and fifteen draught horses are disabled by the prevailing disease. Should the epidemic continue any time, great inconvenience will be experienced by our citizens, to say nothing of the great loss to railroads, steamers, merchants, and business men generally. The market, as a consequence, rules slow, with few changes in prices. The reduction in the price of bacon and provisions, noted yesterday, is still adhered to. The weather gives indications of rain.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,176	7,981	15,157
Apples, bbls	1,400	1,609	3,009
Cheese, bxs	1,778	1,847	3,625
Corn, sks	6,061	5,867	11,928
Wheat, sks	3,366	4,686	7,981
Barley, sks	4,222	4,089	8,311
Rye, sks	650	224	874
Oats, sks	6,331	5,331	11,662
Butter, pkgs	326	220	546
Bacon, pieces	2,296	...	2,296
Bacon, tres	270	55	325

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for October for the past two years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, bbls	26,142	27,859	25,578	24,642
Apples, bush	2,042	2,160	27,160	5,237
Cheese, bxs	4,329	6,794	3,703	5,977
Corn, sks	15,723	24,110	18,182	18,087
Wheat, sks	12,736	21,256	17,249	14,372
Barley, sks	15,866	17,244	20,574	
Rye, sacks	2,822	8,044	4,740	
Oats, sks	29,571	29,360	39,586	31,226
Butter, pkgs	10,758	7,797	9,817	1,100
Butter, tubs	...	943	1,136	1,373
Hides, pieces	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bacon, pieces	...	4,105	234	635

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Following are the rulings of the market: Pearls $10@11½; at Alt'y, 10c; soda ash common, 4¾@5c; refined 5@6c; arsenic 3½@4c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c.

APPLES.—Market quiet and ruling nominal at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; common $1 00@1 50. Receipts 129 barrels.

APPLE BUTTER.—Market quiet at 40@45c per gallon. Manufactured by Pittsburgh Preserving Co.

BEANS.—Demand moderate; sal s prime white navy at $2 30@2 40 per bushel; choice do $2 50@2 60.

BEESWAX.—We are reported sales in jobbing way at 30@35c per lb.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 37 packages. Demand moderate; firmer, though prices are unchanged. We quote choice to prime roll at 25@26c; common 12@16c; bakers 8@10c.

CANDLES.—Market is quiet. There is a moderate demand at the following figures: 12 lb cans $8 00 per doz; 16 lb cans $3 25 per doz; 8 lb cans $1 60 per doz.

CHEESE.—Market quiet and steady at 14@15c, as to quality and condition.

CLOVER SEED.—Prairie seed—It will be perceived by our quotations that there has been a sharp reduction in the price of prairie seed. We are now offering our quotations as given yesterday, which are as follows: Sugar coated, brand (2) superior Valley 12c; choice, 11c; plain, shoulders 7½c; ribsides 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c; hams, sugar cured, canvas back 16 to 20 lbs, mean average 16c; lard, in tierces, 9¾; lard, in half bbls, 10c; in buckets 10c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is a better demand, and prices are firmer, but the supply is small. We quote sales in a jobbing way at 4½@4¾c per lb.

CHEESE.—Ohio factory is in better demand, with sales as follows: Ohio Goshen 15½c; Dairy 13 @14c; factory 12½@13c; Ohio flat 13c; Ohio Cheddar 13½c; Western 13@13½c per lb.

COAL.—Lake Erie

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

It was of course the proper thing for Mr. BANCROFT to do to apply to the German Foreign office for an account of the expenses incurred by the German government in the course of the San Juan arbitration. No doubt, considerable expenses were incurred. To refer to only a single item, the experts employed in the investigation of the subject were, according to propriety and precedent in such cases, entitled to very high pay for their services. Though the amount involved is a trifle to either of the parties concerned in the question just decided, the refusal of the German government to make out a "bill of expenses" is an expression of international courtesy that will be generally appreciated in the United States.

THE principal feature of the meeting of City Councils, yesterday, was the formal reception and admission of the members elect from the newly consolidated wards on the south side of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Eleven separate boroughs, with an aggregate population of 26,000 persons, have been added to the city, giving us in round numbers 125,000, with a reserve of 55,000 on the north side, which it is hoped will soon form a part of Pittsburgh. Then, and not till then, will Pittsburgh have attained its proper status. In the last census we are made to rank fifteenth in the list of cities, while in reality we should stand sixth or seventh. With our new territory we rank eleventh in the list, thus: 1. New York, 942,000; 2. Philadelphia, 674,000; 3. Brooklyn, 396,000; 4. St. Louis, 310,000; 5. Chicago, 298,000; 6. Baltimore, 267,000; 7. Boston, 250,000; 8. Cincinnati, 216,000; 9. New Orleans, 193,000; 10. San Francisco, 149,000; 11. Pittsburgh, 125,000. By the next census, with the consolidation of the north side, and the natural increase in population, Pittsburgh should reach 250,000.

AMONG the indications elsewhere referred to, which seem to denote the final establishment of the republic in France, might have been mentioned the recent demonstrations of M. GAMBETTA. At least this is the interpretation put upon his conduct by some of his compatriots. GAMBETTA is a radical in full sympathy with whatever tendencies in France are most antagonistic to conservatism and its forms. It is hard to tell exactly what sort of a government he would establish if he had his own way, but it is certain that he longs intensely to find himself at the head of affairs. His friends have been wont to speak of him as the rival and probable successor of THIERS, and he, no doubt, thinks of himself in that way. While THIERS met with opposition on all hands, GAMBETTA for a time affected moderate opinions, and gave the President a sort of support. When, however, it became evident that mild republicanism, as understood by THIERS and his friends, was finding favor in all quarters, even zealous monarchists renouncing their opposition, GAMBETTA took the alarm, apparently fearing that his occupation might soon be gone, and the republic be established without his aid. Hence his recent tour through the provinces, in the course of which he has used his fiery eloquence in stirring up the radical and turbulent element in the population against the THIERS government, which he denounced as "an ignoble comedy," with which the lovers of liberty should have nothing to do. Though heard with rapturous enthusiasm by the ignorant strata of the population, in some of the cities of the south especially, GAMBETTA's speeches, duly reported by newsmen who accompanied him on his tour, have been read with disgust and indignation by nearly all Frenchmen of intelligence, who comprehend the difficult and perilous situation of France. Positive alarm was also caused by GAMBETTA's harangues, as the direct effect of them was revolutionary. Outside of France their influence was very injurious. According to the London *Times*, when the Czar heard of GAMBETTA's performances and their popular effect, he withdrew, through his ambassador in Paris, the lively interest which he had lately caused to be expressed to M. THIERS in view of the success of his government. This turns out to have been a false report. It is, however, true that General TIMACHEFF, the Russian Minister of the Interior, happening to be in Paris, took occasion to express his regret that radical passions had been excited at a time when France so much needed quiet, and he also warned the President that "foreign States could not help witnessing the effects of such agitation." This was of course, understood as a warning from Russia. In a word, GAMBETTA had acted like a fool or a madman, and, blinded by his selfish ambition, had done his best to bring calamity on his country. And yet, when the agitator returned to Paris, one of the first persons to call on him was Senator SUMNER. In their interview, GAMBETTA is reported to have been profoundly impressed with the wisdom of views and eloquence with which SUMNER exhorted him to battle against the one man power, and enforced his exhortations with the example of the American President's abuse of his position for selfish ends. O, great SUMNER!

AN OLD SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED.

In the cable statement that the German government intends next year to re-establish Councils General in Alsace and Lorraine, we have a characteristic illustration of the spirit in which the Germans are governing the annexed provinces. The "Council General" is a French institution, regarded with great favor by the people, and therefore one of the features of French rule likely to be regretted by those French citizens who have been made German subjects against their will. Even witnesses hostile to Germany admit that, except exemption from the military conscription, the Germans have neglected no legitimate means of reconciling the Alsatians to their enforced change of allegiance. Now that all the ravages caused by the war have been repaired at the expense of the Berlin government. An inhabitant of the annexed province who lost a horse or a cow, or any piece of property, had only to make out his account and to present his claim to have it allowed, few if any questions being asked. Indeed, from the statements, not of Germans, but of English and American tourists, it would seem that no sufferers by war were ever before treated with such liberality as the Alsatians have experienced at the hands of their Teutonic conquerors. This liberality was exercised on principle for the purpose of giving its objects practical evidence of German good will, and of that exemplifying beforehand the advantages to be derived in the future from the change. It also appears that the Alsatian applicants for favor or indemnity were careful to suppress their purpose to leave the province until they had received what they wanted. This course, we fancy, seemed to them to find precedent and warrant in the Biblical record which tells how the children of Israel once spoiled the Egyptians. Whether fact, well attested, is that the German officials sent into the new province to administer its affairs have evidently been selected with extreme care; they being men generally notable not only for intelligence and efficiency, but also for their patient and tolerant spirit.

THE CZAR SPREADING HIMSELF.

Advices from St. Petersburg report that the Khan of Khiva gives no sign of a purpose to yield to the demands of the Czar. He still holds his Russian prisoners, and is building a fort with the evident intention of resisting the Russian force collecting in the Caucasus for his punishment. It is a foolish proceeding on the part of the Khan, as with his Asiatic resources and engineering skill the most he can do will be to delay for a day or two the Muscovite advance to his capital. Khiva, after the subjugation of Bokhara and Kokand, a few years ago, the Czar formally declared his intention to be satisfied with his territorial acquisition in Central Asia, his object was, of course, to dispel the anxiety of the English rulers of India, who have long lived in dread of Russian intrigue and activity among the fierce Mohammedans to the north of the Himmalias, though as an expression of moderation the imperial declaration may have had a soothing effect on the British mind at home, Englishmen familiar with Mohammedan character, knew perfectly well that, whatever the Russians might desire, they would be forced to continue their conquests. And it turns out to be so in fact. Having reduced the rulers of Bokhara, Kokand, etc., to the condition of vassals of the Czar, and holding such cities as Taschkend and Samarcand with strong garrisons, they are compelled, in self-defence and in order to keep open the lines of communication, to subjugate Khiva also, whose Khan, or King, has from the first taken the lead in maintaining opposition to Russian rule and in favoring conspiracies among surrounding tribes for its overthrow. Having reduced Khiva into a province of the Russian empire, Afghanistan is likely enough to become troublesome and to require treatment at Russian hands. Should this happen, there would seem to be imminent danger of collision between Russia and England.

With whatever jealousy for political or selfish reasons Englishmen may regard the progress of Russia in Central Asia, the people of christendom generally may well look upon it with satisfaction. Muscovite civilization, though primitive and ineffectual when compared with the civilization of Western Europe, is better than modern Mohammedan civilization. The Mussulman princes, between the Caspian sea and the Himmalaih mountains, live at constant feud with one another, and in the daily practice of extortion and all sorts of cruelty among their subjects. Having subjugated or made them vassals, the Russians compel them to live at peace, while they introduce security of life and property into the social state. And western science is made available and western arts are applied in the development of industry and in the general improvement of the people. Provision is thus made against those fearful famines to which those countries are subject. Khiva, the country referred to in the dispatch, may be described as an oasis amid surrounding deserts. The people, though warlike, are said to be more energetic and industrious than most of their neighbors.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Those French conservatives who, according to the cable, dined together night before last at Bordeaux, and encouraged one another by the confession of their common hopes, are really quite interesting characters in the midst of a crooked and democratic generation. Longing for the restoration of monarchy in France has been variously expressed within the last few years, but perhaps it never before found utterance at once so naive and so ingenious as in the avowal of "the hope that the day would soon come when toasts to the health of the king and princes of the royal family could be offered." To offer toasts of this kind would, we suppose, have been an act of treason. President THIERS would certainly have resented such an untimely act of homage to the enemies of the republic, and might either have hustled the revelers out of France, or at least given them a stern rebuke. On the other hand, merely to declare their wish to drink a glass of wine in honor of the royal family without a hint as to which of the several royal houses laying claim to their allegiance they preferred, seems to have been a perfectly innocent demonstration. At any rate, let us hope so, as it is hard to believe that men capable of longing for so exceedingly mild a gratification could intend any mischief.

As a matter of fact, monarchy appears to be represented in France by rather meager political talents at present. To the friends of the republic it may be very encouraging to perceive that, among all the advocates of kingly rule, not a single man has yet appeared with the spirit and abilities necessary to harmonize their different parties and concentrate their aims and efforts in one direction. According to M. DE HAZARD, for so many years the author of the *Chronique*, the leaders of the Legitimists, the monarchists themselves have most largely contributed to maintain the republic, by their divisions, by the incoherence of their ideas and attempts, and by their utter failure to come to an agreement with reference to a monarchy which should represent the various interests of the country. Constantly assailing and trying to destroy the republic as being a merely provisional arrangement, they failed to see that in opposing the provisional republic, without offering anything better, they helped ever more and more to justify and strengthen it. The result has been gradually to accustom the people to a form of government which they at first regarded with little favor. And M. DE MAZADE cites from a recently published letter of M. CASIMIR PERIER a sentence or two which clearly express the mind of the most thoughtful portion of the French people concerning the present government: "In the course of almost an entire century of successive revolutions, all forms of government have been tried, except one only—that of a regular republic loyally accepted by the majority of the nation. This is a trial which we have yet to make; let us make it courageously and honestly." This is precisely what THIERS and his supporters in the Assembly are endeavoring to do, and their efforts are apparently so sincere and judiciously directed, while the discovery of final success is so encouraging, that reactionism thus exhibited is rapidly gaining recruits even among the most earnest and conspicuous advocates of monarchy. CASIMIR PERIER, named above, is one of these converts; M. DE BROGLIE is another. Both these distinguished men declared themselves in favor of the republic some time ago. More recent converts are Count DUCHATEL, son of LOUIS PHILIPPE's minister of the name, and M. WALLON, a prominent member of the Assembly. Both these gentlemen have published formal declarations of their change of opinions, pronouncing the republic a success thus far, and necessary to the peace and prosperity of France. Then among the masses of the people the late elections have shown unmistakably that the republic is steadily gaining ground, so that in view of what has already taken place in the way of settling and consolidating popular institutions, and of the able administration, there really seems to be a fair prospect of their becoming fixed and permanent.

As the government is at present constituted, too much is dependent on the life of one aged man. But this peril, it is understood, will soon be guarded against by the election of a Vice President, who, in the event of M. THIERS's decease, may take his place, and thus leave no tempting opportunity open to revolutionists. Though far short of a perfect government, and from the American point of view especially defective, the French republic certainly warrants the most agreeable hopes on the part of republicans on this side of the water, and well merits the congratulations of the American President.

Panic in a St. Louis Theater.

They had a big scare in De Bar's opera house in St. Louis one night this week. F. S. Chanfrau was playing "Kit" to an overcrowded house. Just in the most exciting part of the play, when everybody was deeply interested, a loud crush was heard in the gallery. A panic ensued, and there was a general rush for the doors. The cooler-headed people in the audience endeavored to reassure the rest, but fruitlessly. One terrified gentleman, who occupied a seat in the front row of the dress-circle, picked his wife up and hung her over the railing, intending to drop her into the parquette, but luckily was prevented from doing so. A number of ladies fainted and had to be carried out. When quiet had been restored, Mr. De Bar appeared on the stage and explained the matter. Too many boys had occupied one of the benches in the gallery, and broke it in the middle, thus causing the alarm.

The Chicago Crystal Palace.

From descriptions given by the Chicago papers, we learn that the Crystal Palace to be erected in that city will consist of a main exhibition hall, 100x200 feet, with a transept in the center projecting each side, making the building 300 feet long, by 200 feet long at each end. The main front will face the east, the foreground of which will be a flora garden and fancy port grounds, 1,600 feet long by 300 feet wide. The eastern transept will be carried up and topped out with a glass dome over 100 feet high. The side walls will be 30 feet high. There will be gardens, conservatories, dining hall, kitchen, ante and restaurant rooms in the building. The main building will cost $250,000; the total cost about $1,000,000.

AN ambitious youth in Charlestown, Mass., who has little money of his own but a wealthy father, recently conceived the brilliant idea of giving a grand party in which all the young people of the country should be present. He accordingly sent invitations to distinguished men in all the States of the Union, including President Grant, Secretary Boutwell, Chas. Francis Adams and Horace Greeley, and inclosing his own photograph. His orders for ball decorations were liberal, amounting to $12,000, flowers alone to the amount of $5,000 being included. The owner of the hall refused to allow the use of the hall without receiving $800 in advance; the young man's father refused to furnish the money and the magnificent party fell through. The old gentleman, however, had to spend a few hundred dollars in telegraphing the invited guests not to come, instead of several thousands for dancing.

We copied recently from the St. Louis *Democrat* a beautiful little story about a flock of sheep "following their leader." And now comes the Peoria *Review* with the following comments on the narrative, which leads us to infer that the original statement may be not strictly reliable. "The story of the 1000 sheep, who leaped through the window of the covered bridge, has the merit of being a correct picture. There were only 650 sheep in the drove, instead of 1,000. The fellow that put them through the window, did not jump out of it. The flock did not follow it. There is no window in the bridge. The drover did cut three sheep across the back. He crossed at the ferry three miles higher up stream. If the bridge was 500 feet shorter, the sheep in the present story would have to be lengthened 400 feet in order to reach the bridge. There is not a covered bridge within 1,000 miles of Peoria. With these typographical inaccuracies the romance is correct."

ABOUT thirty colored men were victimized very successfully in Philadelphia this week. A man calling himself J. H. Deny advertised for a number of colored men to act as messengers in the "City Messenger Corps," and on application were engaged at a salary of twelve dollars per week. Deny first exacted two dollars from each one as security for the return of a leather badge worth about twenty-five cents. The men turned in their earning every evening, amounting to from fifteen cents to a dollar and a half per day. On Tuesday night Deny left for parts unknown, leaving unsettled the wages due the colored men, and taking with him the sums deposited for badges.

THE Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* writes: "The war against Froude has become decidedly hot and personal, the lecturing taken up the gauntlet of Father Burke. It is hoped that these two distinguished advocates will fight it out alone. Froude seems to come to the front rather as a special pleader for England, as against Ireland, and Burke, as the champion of traditional Ireland, has conceded almost everything to Froude. To prove that Froude is not here to speak to impartial America, but to appeal to all that is narrow and bigoted and un-American in our population, Mr. Froude, however, seeking no contest, is ready to argue the point next week, and invites Father Burke to a platform discussion with the eloquent monk. We hope the discussion will not end in a Donnybrook sort of unpleasantness.

AN inventor in Europe has recently suggested a form of communism which a good many quiet, respectable householders would probably like to see tried during the ensuing winter. It is proposed that a number of houses should receive in common a supply of hot air or hot water, to be furnished from a suitable outside apparatus of pipes, boiler and furnace, to be paid for in common. The hot air or hot water would be "laid on," like the water; and the system, after being tried with a few streets and squares, would afterwards be extended to whole towns.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A writer in the *Galaxy* says the two great wonderful sights of Europe are the children of England and the flowers of Paris. If any one doubts the former assertion, let him make a pilgrimage any time afternoon to Hyde Park and look at the English children as they are at play, and he will own they are "earthly angels of incomparable beauty."

A good thing happens now and then in those diversified channels of travel, the street cars, and a friend sends us one which will bear repetition. The scene is a street car, the time last evening, the *dramatis personæ* two gentlemen in calling attire: First gentleman, briskly.—"Well! Who is going to be bored to-night?" Second gentleman, as briskly.—"I don't know. Where are you going?"

Kansas is the most fertile State in the Union. One potato hill recently turned out half a bushel of rattlesnakes.

The report of the Statistical Congress recently in session at St. Petersburg has not yet reached the United States, but we have paid a high compliment to Mr. Wm. Barnes, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, by electing him to prepare a volume on the statistics of life insurance in the whole world, to be presented at the next meeting, three years hence.

The Galveston, Texas, *News* tells the following cow and bull story: "There is on exhibition at the fair a cow with two bags, one on her back, and five legs, and a bull that gives milk from his tail."

A Chicago saloon keeper hung out a beer bottle, dressed in mourning, on Sunday, underneath which was a bucket of water, with the inscription, "Help yourselves, boys!"

Large quantities of iron ore have been found in Maine, which can be delivered in Boston up in order to furnish iron for the New England market.

Quite an unexpected application of the Ku Klux law has been made at New Orleans, where a number of strikers have been arrested and the United States Marshal has called upon all men who choose to work without regard to the strike.

According to the Boston papers the horse disease is attacking the dogs in that vicinity in a similar manner.

The mechanical industries of this country are daily in active competition with foreign labor, and in emigration. Many of the immigrants are colon and woolen operatives, and other artisans, who have had a thorough training, and possess abilities of performing first-class work.

The New England fishing season has just closed. It has been moderately successful, and attended with far less loss of life and property than last year. The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says the mackerel catch is to be the largest, excepting the year 1865, when arrels less than last year; but the Bankers have been very successful, and the quantity of fish landed has been greatly in excess of any former year.

Some of the Chicago papers, in discussing the unsafe condition of sidewalks, are taking the ground that lager beer is without intoxicating properties. This is an error. An analysis of numerous specimen samples of this beverage made last year, showed its presence of alcohol in quantities ranging from 6.020 to 6.190 per cent.

Who says cats are an unfeline race? A Connecticut fabby recently died and was laid out on the door or burial, when another cat came in, and after taking a long, loving look at the corpse, set up such a sorrowful caterwauling that it moved several by tanders to tears.

The Mayor of Chicago has recommended to the employers of that city that Monday, instead of Saturday, be chosen as pay day. The latter day is one of the most practical as well as practicable methods of preventing drunkenness, and that it should be immediately and generally adopted. It would doubtless work equally well here.

The Rhode Island legislature has passed the poultry of Rhode Island, and whole flocks are being carted off by its ravages.

It is no wonder that Vermont is so overwhelmingly Republican. The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Education shows that the entire school population to be 82,000, and the number of registered school districts 2,645. The permanent investment in school houses is estimated at $1,265,387, and the total cost of schools for the past year, including books and all other expenses on the amount invested in school buildings, at $630,000.

London is in the midst of an excitement like that which prevails in Chicago. The movement against "the tipping places" appears to be proceeding with double force in the former city, however, than the latter.

Some two years ago the jailer at Owensborough, Kentucky, placed a number of fish in the jail well. In cleaning out the well, a few days ago, he recovered one of them, but, singular to say, stone blind, and its dark natural color bleached to almost transparency. Otherwise he imagined that it was as full of vitality as when first consigned to its dark and damp abode. Thus the eyesight seems to go out when confined where it is useless.

From recent experiments it appears that canal steamers will be able to make the round trip from Buffalo to New York in twenty days or less, instead of thirty, as is the case at present. This will add at least one-third to the capacity of the Erie canal, and will make that great commercial route more value ble than ever.

At Greenwich, Rhode Island, a seminary has been obliged to close its doors because rats have destroyed the sewer and obstructed the drainage. Forewarned of forewarned, more serious encroachments on the rats upon the beneficent institutions of our country must be checked. Their plots and conspiracies must thwarted, for be it known to them that the best and plans of rats are "gang aft agley."

Hydrophobia is raging to an unparalleled extent in the northern counties of England, where many men as well as animals meet their death by it.

Monkey fur is the last furor in furrin' parts, and New York is expected to ape the fashion this winter.

The clear cold weather for the past few days, with bright sunshine, is said to have had a most beneficial effect upon the horse disease in New York.

The postoffice authorities of Great Britain have resolved to increase the number of female clerks into the department. Forty young ladies are also to be shortly placed on the establishment of the Savings Bank office, notwithstanding the vigorous protest of the Civil Service Commissioners with the entire staff, feels "the grievous dangers, moral and official, which are likely to follow the adoption of so extraordinary a course."

Reports have reached Washington that the scientific and statistical information which has been making a tour through North western Texas, has found an abundance of copper and coal there, and some silver. Another expedition is now fitting out for the "Staked Plains," in Eastern Texas.

The latest reptile story comes from Virginia, in which State alligators are certainly killed with two heads perfectly developed in every respect, and so attached to the body as to render either or both available for sustenance and defense.

It is stated that the recent suicide of a young girl in London who threw herself from Waterloo bridge after writing a note in which she said she was an American governess who had been discharged without money in a strange country by an American lady, and the expression of sympathy called out by the act have given a hint to begging impostors, and London is now overrun with despairing American governesses who go from office to office, seeking pecuniary assistance.

The *Tobacco Leaf* reports that serious and widespread damage has been done to the new crop in Massachusetts and Connecticut, by pole-sweat rot.

The coroner's inquest at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the recent Eastern railroad accident, developed a singular case of mistaken identity, three witnesses independently singling out the conductor Smith as the brakeman Dow, though two of the deponents were relatives of the latter, and the two men were as unlike as possible.

Dr. Wines, Commissioner of the United States to the International Prison Congress, has submitted a preliminary report to the President. One of the most important results of the Congress was the appointment of a committee composed of one member from each of ten nations represented, to hold annual sessions in different countries, and which, i is expected, will report every three or four years to a general congress.

The New Orleans papers complain of a scarcity of tonnage in that city. There is now a stock of 125,000 bushels of grain there awaiting shipment, and there are no vessels to take it. Two small steamers took out, last week, about 160,000 bushels, but these small cargoes are insufficient to keep up the commercial character of New Orleans.

The largest snow-plow in the world is approaching completion in Omaha. The monster will weigh fifty tons, and will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. It is calculated that there can be very few snow-drifts on he Union Pacific that this plow will not clean out.

The experiment at Weaverville, Conn., of a factory for the extraction of oil from cotton waste has proved a decided success. By this process old grimy, greasy rags and waste cotton are rendered perfectly pure, odorless and merchantable. The waste of the Connecticut and Massachusetts cotton mills will more than supply the works with material.

The attention of the Dominion Agricultural Department has been given to a letter from the secretary of the New South Wales Agricultural Society making an enormous demand for improved agricultural implements and labor-saving machinery in that colony. Our own shippers may take the hint for what it is worth.

The total present property valuation of Chicago, as shown to the Common Council of that city a week ago, is $283,473,393. On account of the rude fate of 1871 there was no valuation of that year, and the present valuation is an increase of about seven and one-half millions over that of 1870. This is very good for a city without fire.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, has issued invitations to the Governors of the Western and Southern States, to meet at Atlanta on the 19th of November, for the purpose of deliberating upon the subject of a canal to connect the Tennessee river with the Atlantic ocean at or near Savannah.

Considerable anxiety is felt by farmers in California present that their rainy season will set in before they shall have succeeded in housing it for the winter. In many districts temporary buildings have been erected for storage.

The New York *World* shows how the horse disease affects man by telling what it knows about the cow pest. Its zoology is a bit mixed.

The Adams Express Company is seeking an injunction in the Philadelphia courts against the action of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in taking the express business into its own hands.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that the Grand Trunk Railroad has resolved to change to the narrow gauge, and will put force enough on to effect the transformation by the 12th of this month.

There is a strong movement in France in favor of compulsory education. The French are thus taking lessons from the conquerors, with whom education is just as compulsory as military service. The Prussian system has long been based upon the theory that the citizen belonged to the State and the State could afford to allow no one subject to its laws to grow up in ignorance. This country will build the same option, by-and-by.

The Argentine government has offered a premium of twenty-five thousand dollars for the discovery of a workable seam of coal. A paper mill is about to be erected in Buenos Ayres. The government has been authorized by Congress to take a hundred shares in a woolen cloth factory.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has just been concluded between Nicaragua and the Kingdom of Italy.

The Chinese of the Pacific Slope are just now having a high old time in the way of "devil driving." They keep up a terrible religious uproar for about eight days, and the evil one is supposed then to be effectually eliminated, and the vineyard of the soul rendered secure for another twelve month.

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A number of Long Island farmers have undertaken to keep clean the gutters in the outer parts of Brooklyn for the sake of the fertilizing materials thus collected, during the work without charge to the city. They will unquestionably find it to their advantage.

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Since Forney's visit to Texas with Col. Scott, he has got to be one of the busiest immigrant agents in the land. "Go Southwest, and buy a stock-farm along the line of Colonel Scott's South Pacific Road," is his advice to young men.

Lake papers state that there has been a lighter catch of fish this season than for twenty years. This is attributed to frequent northeast wind storms.

The bricklayers' strike in Chicago has come to naught, because men were getting very high wages; but as their services were absolutely necessary to rebuild the city, as far as practicable, before winter, they thought they could obtain still higher, and stopped work to say so.

A five hundred and thirty-eight ounce gold nugget was lately found in Australia. It was in the wall of an old trench that was cut about nine years ago, when a house was erected on the spot by the old locality. The successive rain-falls had, with the continuous washing and crumbling away of the soil, brought this handsome little fortune into daylight.

The railroad increase on the continent of Europe from 1859 to 1869 has been 21,500 miles; from 15,316 in 1859 to 40,698 in 1868; an increase in mileage of about 110 per cent. in eight years, equal to about 138 per cent. in ten years. There would seem from this to be margin left for expansion here for some years yet.

Turkey has recognized the right of literature by the enactment of a copy right law. The exclusive property in an original work, with the right of translation, is conferred on the author, his heirs or assigns, for the comparative term of forty years, but only to be for one half that period. All rights can be sold for the whole or any part of the term, and piracy of copyright will be punished by penal measures.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war quantities of seed potatoes were sent from Great Britain to enable the half ruined French farmers, whose lands had been overrun by the contending armies, to produce a crop for the ensuing year. Part of the second year's product of those seed potatoes is now being shipped for the English market.

The leading homeopathic physician in Dublin has his Turkish bath in his own garden, so constructed as to accommodate both the family and the horses; and whether sick or well, the horses get their regular Turkish bath. Consequently, they never have the hippomozosis.

Iowa is in danger of losing the good reputation which she has earned in past years as an orderly and law abiding Commonwealth. More murders, it is said, have occurred in that State in the last few months than in a much longer period before. There is likely to be a clamor for the restoration of the death penalty when the Legislature meets again.

"Deer tongue" is the name of a little plant that grows abundantly in the pine forests throughout the lower Southern States. This little plant is now attracting considerable attention as an article for scenting tobacco and wrappers for cigars, the leaves having a strong vanilla odor. "A Southern paper is confident that the day is not far distant when the 'deer tongue' will become one of the most important products of the South.

The Gloucester fish trade is suffering from the lack of transportation facilities, created by the horse distemper.

General Walker, Commissioner of the Census, will recommend in his forthcoming report that the census be taken for the five years ending 1875, so that the returns can be made ready by the first centennial, July 4, 1876.

The restless Yankee has set his wits to work again, and this time with the intention of imposing upon the trusting nature of trees. The bare condition of the trees during the bleak months of winter strikes him as being far from pleasing to the general eye, and he proposes to remedy it by a system of steam pipes twining among the roots of shade trees, and kept warm by steam from an ordinary furnace boiler.

Four colored Savannah patriots have claims against the United States for $1,682 50 for fences and chickens destroyed during the late unpleasantness.

The money was recently collected at Kalamazoo, Michigan, upon a note that had passed through the Chicago fire and was nothing but ashes, yet had been preserved intact between two sheets of cotton batting.

Froude's Explanation of Ireland's Woes.

If I were to sum up in one sentence the secret of Ireland's misfortunes, I should say it lay in this: That when, for the first time, she has restated what she complained of England, appealed to heaven and earth against the wrongs England has inflicted on her, she has ever invited others to help her, and never learned to help herself; she has never put on her own ranks. Compare the history of Scotland with that of Ireland. England first invaded Scotland, and endeavored to incorporate it into England by force. The whole Scottish people told Edward it should not be. England could not conquer Scotland. Castle after castles and garrison them—she could intrigue, bribe and threaten. The English failed. They could not kill the whole people, and while the people lived the people were determined to be free. England found it had a wolf by the throat. She could not strangle it, the effort to hold it down was too exhausting to be maintained, and the contest was abandoned. To-day a union exists between the two, and it was effected on equal terms. To-day Scotland retains her religion, all her laws; the Scottish nobles remain on the soil which they so nobly defended. Out of the union of England and Scotland arose the country which the world knows as Great Britain. Ireland, too, was invaded. Ireland, instead of a narrow river and a dry march for a frontier, had a trench of sea before her, seven miles across. She had a larger population than Scotland and a country no less difficult to be overrun, yet the invaders found themselves upon her soil, and she to-day remains under the yoke of the stranger. She has had no Bannockburn, she has had no Bruce nor Wallace. She persists that she is in chains, and cannot break them. She has all the liberty which England and Scotland have. There is no country in the world where a revolution can be effected with so much freedom of speech, and where mutiny is allowed so much freedom of speech. Ireland is under the heel of England, and makes nothing of it. What is the explanation of the difference? Are the Irish less brave than the Scots? Have they proved their courage on a hundred battlefields. Was Ireland occupied in such overwhelming force that resistance was impossible? Is there a single Irish writer who proposes to himself as his object the establishment of Irish independence by force? Is there a single Irish statesman who has ever proposed to himself such a thing? Is there a single Irish party which has ever made it a part of its policy? No people ever allowed performance to limp so miserably behind promise. Look at the history of Ireland for the last hundred years. The temptation of revenge upon the hereditary foe has been constantly held out to her—"devil driving." They keep up a terrible religious uproar for about eight days, and the evil one is supposed then to be effectually eliminated, and the vineyard of the soul rendered secure for another twelve month.

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